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HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH IN THE NETHERLANDS

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Editorial

This year the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences and Letters is celebrating its 150th anniversary, an event which has not, of course, gone unmentioned in our Bulletin. After an introductory article of informative nature concerning the aim and activities of the Academy, there follow two brief contributions by members of the Academy, which is the central scientific institution in our country. Anton van Duinkerken is the pseudonym of Professor Asselbergs, the well-known author, who lectures on Netherlands Literature at the Roman Catholic University at Nymegen. After him, Professor H. R. Kruyt follows up the introductory article with a brief impression of the activities of the Sciences Section of the Academy. Professor Kruyt is known abroad as the leader of the Netherlands delegation to UNESCO, an appointment he held for a number of years. He is emeritus professor of chemistry at the State University at Utrecht and was for years president of the Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research T.N.O.

We would draw your attention to the leading article, which is devoted to a very topical subject, that of the problem of scientific research. A short time ago the Minister of Education appointed a commission to make a short-term enquiry into the state of the natural sciences in the Netherlands. Mr. Woltjer, a senior official at that Ministry, has been found ready to write this article for us.

THE ROYAL NETHERLANDS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND LETTERS

The Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences was founded in 1808. It was not until the year 1855, however, that it acquired its present form. From its inauguration it has been housed in a patrician residence in Amsterdam, known as the "Trippenhuis", at 29, Kloveniersburgwal, which house was built during the years 1660—64 for the brothers Trip, wealthy merchants of the time.

The Academy comprises two sections: The Sciences Section and the Letters Section, designed between them to cover the whole field of human knowledge. The Sciences Section has a statutory maximum of 75 members; for the Letters Section this maximum has been set at 60. In addition, each section may have up to 40 foreign members and 30 correspondents, as well as a number of corresponding and retired members.

Once a year members are elected to fill any places that may have become vacant, each section also nominating its president and vice-president once every year; the secretaries are appointed for a period of five years. The officers of both sections together form the Executive Board. The president of the section enjoying precedence at the time – precedence alternates every spring – functions as the General President. One of the secretaries is appointed General Secretary at a joint meeting of the sections and remains in office for five years. All these appointments are subject to the Royal Assent.

In general, the work of the Academy is much the same as that of its counterparts abroad. Special mention may be made of the fact that the Academy acts as the advisory body to the Government in all scientific matters and that it aims at furthering contact among scholars both at home and abroad, maintaining relations with a large number of similar institutions all over the world for this purpose. Meetings with provincial scientific societies are held in various parts of the country once every year, the lectures delivered on these occasions being assembled and issued in a separate publication.

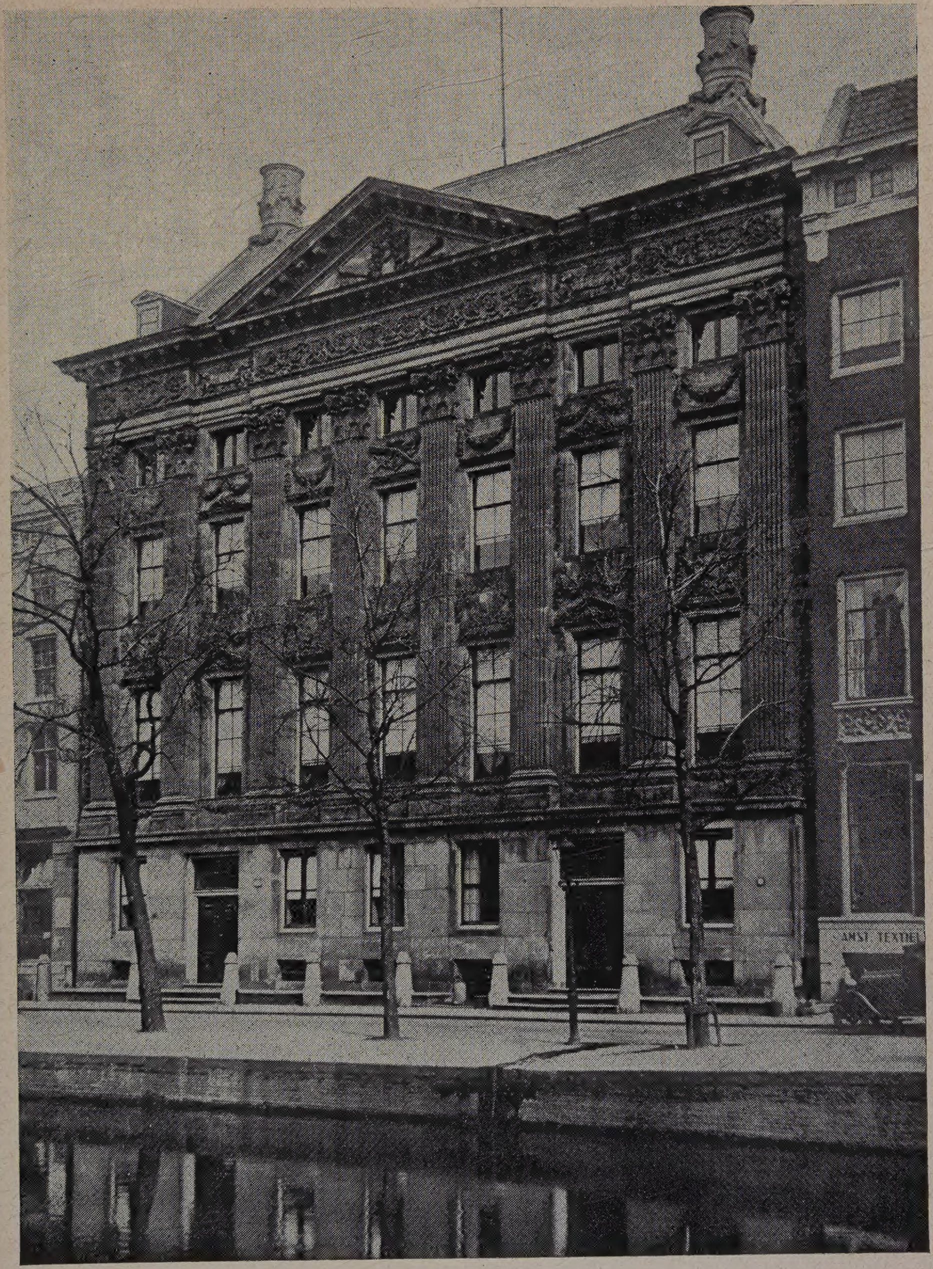
The Academy's scientific work is carried out partly at the monthly meetings of the two sections and partly by committees. The Academy also sponsors a number of institutions in the field of both the natural sciences and the humanities. One of these institutions deserves special notice, occupying itself, as it does, with the study of dialects, folklore, onomastics, sociographical research and the study of local legal customs in the Netherlands.

The Academy publishes a Year Book. The Sciences Section publishes Reports of its meetings, which contain, among other things, summaries of the communications made by its members. It publishes in addition a bi-monthly journal, entitled "Proceedings". This journal has lately been divided into three separate series: Series A:

Mathematical Sciences; Series B: Physical Sciences; Series C: Biological and Medical Sciences, the articles appearing in Dutch, English, French and German. Lengthier studies are published in "Verhandelingen" (Papers). The Letters Section publishes short studies in "Mededelingen" (Communications), and lengthier ones in "Verhandelingen" (Papers). All these publications are also open to contributions from non-members, provided they are presented by members. They are issued by the North-Holland Publishing Company at Amsterdam.

Besides distributing works among its members, the Academy exchanges publications with many scientific institutions at home and abroad. This has resulted in the formation of a comprehensive library, specializing in serial works, which library is open to the public.

The Academy also administers a number of funds created for the advancement of various scientific aims, either by the grant of allowances or by the presentation of medals and prizes.



The "Trippenhuis" in Amsterdam, the home of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences and Letters since its founding in 1808.

FOREIGN MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL NETHERLANDS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND LETTERS

The year of nomination is given in brackets after the name. The names are shown under the country in which foreign members were resident at the time of their nomination.

SCIENCES SECTION

Belgium
A. M. Dalcq (1950)
A. F. van Itterbeek (1953)
C. Heymans (1955)

Canada
C. H. Best (1946)

Denmark
N. Bohr (1923)

England
Sir Geoffrey I. Taylor (1940)
E. D. Adrian (1946)
Sir James Chadwick (1946)
A. Holmes (1947)
Sir Ian M. Heilbron (1950)
J. E. Littlewood (1950)
Sir Rudolph A. Peters (1950)
Dorothy Hodgkin (1956)

France
J. Hadamard (1920)
G. E. Bertrand (1932)
F. Joliot (1946)
R. M. Fréchet (1950)
A. Policard (1950)

Germany
W. Heisenberg (1939)
M. Hartmann (1956)

Russia
L. Landau (1956)

Sweden
G. Häggqvist (1946)
G. Hägg (1950)

Switzerland
L. Ruzicka (1940)
A. Frey-Wyssling (1950)

United States
C. Judson Herrick (1928)
A. H. Compton (1938)
R. G. Harrison (1948)
R. W. G. Wyckoff (1949)
R. A. Daly (1950)
S. Goldstein (1950)
H. Mark (1950)
O. Struve (1950)
J. H. van Vleck (1950)
B. Strömgren (1951)
W. Baade (1953)
R. Courant (1956)
M. Ewing (1956)

LETTERS SECTION

Belgium
F. Baur (1946)
E. van Dievoet (1946)
G. Rijckmans (1947)
F. L. Ganshof (1949)
J. van Werveke (1950)
E. Blancquaert (1951)
E. de Bruyne (1954)
C. de Visscher (1954)

Denmark
L. L. Hammerich (1948)

England
A. C. Pigou (1921)
Sir George Clark (1947)
Sir George M. Trevelyan (1947)
Sir Alan H. Gardiner (1950)
H. J. Rose (1951)

France
E. Gison (1936)l
J. Vendryès (1939)
L. Massignon (1946)
G. Coedès (1950)
Ch. Picard (1950)
G. Ripert (1950)
L. Renou (1954)
C. Lévi-Strauss (1956)
J. Pommier (1957)

Germany
E. Littmann (1931)
K. Latte (1957)

Italy
R. Pettazzoni (1950)

Latvia
J. Endzelin (1936)

Norway
S. Eitrem (1946)

South Africa
H. B. Thom (1951)

Sweden
B. Karlgren (1950)

Switzerland
M. Leumann (1946)
W. Kaegi (1948)
W. Baumgarter (1951)
W. von Wartburg (1954)

United States
G. Haberler (1950)
H. Kelsen (1950)
E. Panofsky (1954)

THE ROYAL ACADEMY

If, on August 8, 1793, the French Revolution had not abolished all science academies and literary societies, the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences and Letters would probably never have been founded. This paradox requires some explanation. The abolition did not spring from the idea that the day for learned gatherings was past. It was merely that their natural conservatism – a subject on which opinions will always differ – could hardly be tolerated by politicians who aspired to change the face of the earth in a short space of time. They were conscious of the need for a learned society, but they wished it to consist of intellectuals who were one with the new government.

The institutions which had been abolished were replaced as early as 1795 by a central scientific body, known as the *Institut National,* a name the First Consul changed in 1803 into *Institut de France.*

The Netherlands Society of Sciences *(Hollandse Maatschappij der Wetenschappen)* was set up by Louis Napoleon expressly "on the model of the Institute in Paris" by a decree dated May 4, 1808, and the activities of this central body were to be "in the interests of the entire kingdom". It survived the annexation of the Netherlands by France (1808—1813) in the form of the *Institut d'Amsterdam.* On April 6, 1816, William I, King of the Netherlands, guaranteed its future, its name now being "The Royal Netherlands Institute of Sciences, Letters and Fine Arts in Amsterdam". His successor, William II, reduced its subsidy, since his advisers saw little advantage in the learned body, on whose advice the government drew only by way of exception. When William II died in 1849, it was highly doubtful whether the Netherlands Institute would survive. The members of the Lower House were divided on the issue of the subsidy required from the government, until Minister Thorbecke finally decided matters in 1851 by introducing a drastic re-organization, as a result of which the Netherlands Institute was replaced, on New Year's Eve, by the Royal Academy we know today.

The life of the institution had been altered, not destroyed. In learned circles this change caused feelings to run rather high and a number of pamphlets and satirical poems were spread around. But as far as the public at large was concerned, the change meant chiefly that poets and painters, who had previously belonged to the society purely on account of their services to the arts, would no longer form part of its members.

Some of these gentlemen found the measure grievous in the extreme. Of one of them, the poet Isaac da Costa, who had given full rein to his poetic urge in various publications, also in the rôle of a man of learning, A. Capadoce tells us that his expulsion from the Academy was a nail in his coffin. It is not precisely clear what we are meant to make of this, since the poet concerned survived his fate for a considerable period of years, though in later life he must, no doubt, have felt the lack of the agreeable sensation intercourse with men of learning belonging to various disciplines afforded him.

The expulsion, however, had no more to do with da Costa's personal merits or character than it had to do with those of the other artists involved. What had happened was that an essentially new task had been assigned to the central scientific institution in our country. In addition to its being an advisory body with a representative function, it now became an organization for the promotion of such research work and enterprise as required the co-operation of men of learning for them to be carried through to the desired result. A work or art can never be produced by team-work. Its worth derives exclusively from the personality of the individual who creates it.

Nevertheless, the title *Letters* has been retained for the section of the Academy which, existing side by side with its Science section, concerns itself with those sciences that it is becoming increasingly difficult to distinguish as "the humanities" or *Geisteswissenschaften* so that there is a growing tendency to have resort to the not very enlightening term of "alpha scienecs".

It may be that this survival of the word *Letters* in this special, expanded meaning, which makes it possible to apply it to the science of philosophers, jurists, historians, psychologists, and social and cultural anthropologists, is one of the most curious results of academicism in the world of Europe.

While the division of strictly philological studies into the sciences of linguistics, the history of literature, literary style and grammar is becoming increasingly evident, the use in many quarters of the term *Letters* keeps alive the realization of the existence of a common principle for the development of the method of approach.

No academy, wherever it may exist in the world, can assure the flourishing of science. Even if it were entirely independent of chance circumstances, which can affect even the most careful composition of its membership, and even if it consisted exclusively of men both of genius and great enterprise, an academy could still do little more than endeavour – by exemplary devotion to its task – to ensure that the conditions which need to be fulfilled so that science may prosper, are safeguarded and kept intact. The reproach that every academy is conservative by nature is one that could occur only to the minds of well-meaning persons who have not yet succeeded in understanding how great are the spiritual and intellectual riches that rightly call upon us to preserve them for the benefit of mankind.

ANTON VAN DUINKERKEN

THE SCIENCES SECTION OF THE ROYAL NETHERLANDS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND LETTERS

The Sciences Section, that of the Natural Sciences, Medicine and Mathematics, of the Royal Academy carries on a lively existence. The monthly meeting on the last Saturday of the month is always very well attended and plays a versatile rôle in scientific life in our country. In the first place it is a regular gathering of member-colleagues; it provides an opportunity for talking over scientific and business matters – particularly at the lunch, which habitually precedes the meeting.

At the meeting itself addresses are delivered by the members, two, or at the most three, each lasting not more than half an hour. In view of the great diversity of the sciences united in this section, pains are taken to treat the subjects dealt with so that they will be intelligible to all colleagues, as far as this is possible. This must be done not only out of politeness to one's colleagues in other faculties, but also because such colleagues often come out with surprisingly useful suggestions in the discussions.

In the main, the addresses take the form of the first announcement of the results of recent research work. Since the *Proceedings* of the section, which include these addresses and other contributions by members (in English, French, German or Dutch) appear soon afterwards, there is a great deal to be said for this method of publication.

After these announcements the next item on the agenda is the various business with which the Academy is concerned. It is an adviser to the government and a liaison body both for relations at home and with countries abroad. It does the preparatory work for the Netherlands delegations at international congresses and collects and publishes the reports issued on these congresses. Among other things, it is the Netherlands national member of the International Council of Scientific Unions. Special committees, composed of members and non-members of the Academy, render advice on these matters (the Scientific International Co-operation Committee, The International Circum-Pacific Research Committee, the Eclipse Committee, the Contact Committee C.E.R.N., the Pan-Indian Ocean Science Association, etc.).

The management or administration of a number of institutes established in the Netherlands has also been entrusted to the Sciences Section, some of these institutes being of an international and others of a national character: the Central Bureau for Mould Cultures at Baarn (a world institute of the first rank), the Hubrecht Embryological Institute at Utrecht, the Central Netherlands Brain Research Institute at Amsterdam, the Ecological Institute and the Hydro-Biological Institute.

The section also administers a number of funds, which grant bursaries to fellows or support research work: the Advisory Committee of the Buitenzorg Fund, the Advisory Committee of the Korthals Fund, the Committee of the Zoological Insulinde Fund, the Van 't Hoff Fund Committee, the Advisory Committee on the Netherlands Fellowship of the Ramsay Memorial Fund, the Information Committee for the Despatch of Research Workers to the Zoological Station at Naples, and the Advisory Committee for the Despatch of Research Workers to the Biological Stäion at Roscoff and many others. Then there are funds which award medals, such as the Lorentz Fund, the Bakhuis-Roozeboom Fund and the Leeuwenhoek and Buys Ballot Medal Funds.

There are permanent committees as well, entrusted with permanent study and administration in certain fields of knowledge. In this connection mention may be made of the Leeuwenhoek Committee, which is engaged on the task of publishing the complete works of this historical figure, the Stevin Committee, the Standard Committee, the Isotopes Committee, the Committee on Basic Research into Plant Physiology, the Delta Research Committee and the Science Council for Combating Cancer.

It may be mentioned in conclusion that the section has wide advisory powers with regard to the Organization for Applied Scientific Research (T.N.O.), and the Organization for Pure Scientific Research (Z.W.O.) in the Netherlands.

The final decision on most of these matters in determined at the section's meetings. It is hoped that the above will have afforded an idea of the various different activities of the section in the field of scientific studies proper and in connection with the organizations active on behalf of science.

H. R. Kruyt

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SOME OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE SETTING UP OF THE COMMISSION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The problem of the development of scientific research has become acute all over the world. In the United States, in Russia and in most of the countries of Western Europe the matter is attracting earnest attention. To mention only a few examples of recent activity, we would recall the report submitted to the French Government in June 1957 by the "Conseil Supérieur de la Recherche Scientifique et du Progrès Technique" and the setting up, in September 1957, of a "Wissenschaftsrat" by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The recent appointment by the Dutch Minister of Education of a "Commission on the Development of Scientific Research", which will enquire into the adequacy of the equipment of the natural science faculties at Netherlands universities, is not the first action the Netherlands Government has taken in this field. Suffice it to mention here that as early as 1946 it made a beginning with the expansion and modernization of higher technical education, one of the results of which has been the recent opening of a second Technological University in the Netherlands, in the city of Eindhoven.

The article which follows below contains in the first place an account of what is now being done in the Netherlands as regards the development of scientific research, to which account the author has appended a number of observations on the structure of our universities. He regards the customary solutions, such as improved staffing and equipment, necessary, but insufficient, and he is of the opinion that a proper solution will only be found, if the universities themselves concentrate on the question as to how they can adapt their structure so as to be able to meet the demands that the unprecedentedly rapid development of present-day society makes on them.

These remarks are relevant not only to universities in the Netherlands but to those in other countries as well. Should they give rise to comment or to an exchange of ideas, the editors will gladly act as an intermediary for the purpose. (Editors)

On December 9, 1957 the Minister of Education, Arts and Sciences appointed a Commission on the Development of Scientific Research, whose terms of reference were to institute a short-term enquiry into the state of the natural sciences in the Netherlands and to recommend a coherent body of measures which will be necessary in order to enable the universities, in particular, to meet the requirements of present-day scientific research.

The initiative for the setting up of this commission came from the natural science faculties. These faculties had already made representations to the Government concerning the ban imposed on further government appointments, which ban also applied to the State universities, so that there was a threat of university staffs suffering from it as well. The faculties expressed their grave concern and astonishment, pointing to the rapid growth of the natural sciences in all the modern countries of the world, the rapid increase in the number of scientists and the even more rapid increase in the amount of funds required in view of the increasing cost of research work. In making their representations, they cited a declaration made by Sir Anthony Eden on January 18, 1956, when speaking of the period of scientific revolution in which we are at present living:

"The prizes will not go to the countries with the largest population. Those with the best systems of education will win. Science and technical skill give a dozen men the power to do as much as thousands did fifty years ago. Our scientists are doing brilliant work. But if we are to make full use of what we are learning, we shall need many more scientists, engineers and technicians. I am determined that this shortage shall be made good."

Mr. Cals, the Minister of Education, said that he shared the faculties' concern and that he was prepared to accept every word of the British Prime Minister's declaration as a guide in determining his own policy for the Netherlands. The immediate result was the withdrawal of the ban as far as it affected university appointments. The second step on the way to bringing about an improvement in the situation of the natural science faculties was the setting up of the above-mentioned commission, whose task it is to elaborate, in a properly substantiated report, proposals for the future expansion of scientific research in the Netherlands.

A number of eminent representatives of the various professional fields covered by the faculties and two figures from the world of industrial research have seats on the commission. Its chairman, Professor H. B. G. Casimir, commands the same authority in the business and industrial world as in that of the universities. In the view of the faculties, the measures that will have to be taken, will go far beyond the gradual expansion and improvement that have taken place in the past five years. It will not be necessary to carry out very profound investigations in order to arrive at a diagnosis. It will be important to set the facts side by side, as clearly as possible, for instance, by making comparisons with a number of other go-ahead countries, and to clothe them with such authority that the Government will feel justified in taking the costly measures which will be required. These will include:

a) a concrete proposal for measures which might be taken in the coming three to five years to raise the standard of scientific research and teaching at the universities to the highest level the existing or projected laboratory space will allow.

b) a plan for speeding up the design and construction of new laboratories.

The report will have to be submitted within a short period (about six months) and will not, therefore, need to aspire to being exhaustive, though it will have to pay attention to all the different aspects involved. A complete account of all the lacunae existing in the field of scientific research at the universities will not be expected, but the report will have to endeavour to indicate the order of priority for a number of highly concrete points. In framing a plan of this kind, the commission will also need to include in its observations the matter of the precedence to be enjoyed by the various faculties as well, in view of the research work already being undertaken at the different universities and bearing in mind the division of functions among these institutions, which is necessary for various reasons. It will also need to give its attention to the relationship to higher technical education and the question as to the relation the projects recommended bear to research work initiated or subsidized by organizations such as the F.O.M., Z.W.O. and T.N.O. [1] These latter organizations already have long-term plans of their own, while the Technological Universities are already engaged on drawing up development plans, and a report has already been published on nuclear physics and its applications. The report by the commission can accordingly act as the keystone to all this work.

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[1] F.O.M. – Organization for Fundamental Research into Matter; Z.W.O. – Organization for Pure Scientific Research; T.N.O. – Central National Council for Applied Scientific Research.

Should a project be so costly that to duplicate it could not be regarded as justifiable for the Netherlands, the commission will also have to indicate a form of organization whereby all institutions of higher education will nevertheless be able to benefit by it. The measures to be proposed will also have to form a coherent whole with projects that can only be undertaken, working in co-operation with other countries.

Finally, the available manpower also imposes limits which must be borne in mind in drawing up the plans. The last task the commission will be called on to fulfil will be to estimate, within these limits, the cost the proposed plans will involve.

It is on the basis of these general directives from the minister that the commission has set to work.

There can be no doubt that the report which the commission will eventually submit to the Government will be of high value for obtaining insight into the inadequacy of the natural science faculties' equipment for carrying on research work, and on account of the proposals it will contain for bringing about an improvement in this respect.

But what is perhaps still more important than the concrete proposals the commission will make is the recognition, implied by its appointment, that, with science developing at the rate it is at present, it can no longer suffice to make proposals for expanding and improving the staffs and equipment in the annual expenditure estimates, which proposals take the existing situation as their yardstick, without going into the question whether, despite improved international contacts in the world of science, one is not, nevertheless, lagging behind. The annual proposals ought to be based on a programme covering a longer period, enabling one not only to estimate the significance and range of the work that has been accomplished, but also, and more particularly, the significance and range of the work that has *not* been done, as a result of which one will come to lag behind in the development that can be expected to take place in the future.

The dynamic development of science and the dominating rôle that this plays in modern society make it necessary for scientific policy to become dynamic too, i.e. for trends of development to be discerned as early as possible and for the most favourable conditions to be created, without delay, for the further evolution of science, on the basis of these trends.

The new act on higher technical education requires a development plan for the coming years to be submitted to parliament every year. This plan can be seen as a "moving total". In drawing up each new development plan, the previous plan is adapted to any altered circumstances, while the period covered by it is moved forward a year each time. Such a policy, which compels those concerned continually to look ahead, prosesses greater flexibility and adaptability and also affords the Government a better opportunity to back up its support of the interests of science with the weight of argument.

Now that the necessity and effectiveness of framing development plans in the field of higher technical education, the T.N.O. field and that of nuclear physics have already been proved, the Scientific Research Commission will do the same for the natural science faculties. This means that if the commission's report is to be more than an injection, with a temporary effect only, the faculties themselves will have to revise the commission's plans every year thereafter and adapt them to altered circumstances and new knowledge. In this way a system will be brought into being

that will offer university science improved opportunities, in the long run as well as the short run.
The commission's work will have direct significance by reason of the fact that it will lay down the foundations for making up arrears, compared with higher technical education and extra-university science. It is only reasonable that after a war in which material needs increased and science went ahead by leaps and bounds, policy should have aimed first of all at using science to help meet the immediate needs of society. But after some time policy ought to shift the emphasis to pure scientific research and the training of new, creative minds, for which the universities are the proper place. They ought to be the centres of science, the source of supply for all applied science and scientific application. If they are to function as such, it is necessary that their staff and equipment should be on the very highest level. Although in the physics field great improvements have been brought about by the excellent work done by the F.O.M., which has succeeded in developing close inter-university co-operation between professors of physics, much certainly remains to be done in the other fields.

It is wise not to aim at perfection but to begin by putting forward measures which can be set going straightaway. The better is the enemy of the good. Let us by no means fall short in providing science with its material needs, but let us at the same time remember that the difficulties are only partly of a material nature.

As has already been said, the faculties based their representations to the Government on Eden's words that "the countries with the best system of education will win" and Mr. Cals, the Minister of Education, subscribed to this view as well. The deeper-lying causes of the unsatisfactory situation in which university science finds itself are allied to defects in the system of education, and it is difficult to bring about a change in this in a short period of time. So far the university has not yet adapted itself to the demands which the rapid development of science and society makes on it. This applies not only to the university in the Netherlands but to the university abroad as well, though certain differences occur here and there. Its internal structure and system of administration remain unchanged, despite all the factors the university has been confronted with, one after the other, since the war, such as the expansion of knowledge and, coupled with this, specialization and an increase in the number of university chairs; the heavier technical, administrative and organizational demands made by scientific research; the unprecedented rise in the number of students, many of them coming from milieux unfamiliar with university life and consequently entertaining mistaken ideas as to the demands academic study makes; and finally, the new ideas with regard to teaching methods – less instruction from the lecture table and more work by the students themselves in the laboratories; all this subject to the pressure exerted by society, which calls for ever larger numbers of graduates, and younger ones, too, while military service already makes great demands on the students' time.

A very great deal has been written and said about the independence of the university, by which is meant its independence of the government; and there is an increasing tendency, evident in university circles as well, to ask oneself whether, organized as they are at present, the universities are capable of bearing independent responsibility for a university policy which meets the needs of our time. The university has retained the static character it had in the last century. Its main task then was to hand down to the new generation the knowledge and culture of preceding generations. Later, an additional and separate task was assigned to it – the training of students for independent work as scientists. The demands of science and education being what they were at the time, the university environment offered the natural conditions for independent study and research. A complete change has come about in this situation, owing to the influence of the various factors listed above. It is now necessary to make a purposeful and painstaking effort to create favourable conditions for scientific research within the university. This calls for more than the provision of adequate staff and equipment. It is necessary, too, that the demands of science and education in all phases of university training should be properly attuned to one another. Science and education cannot be separated from each other without doing harm to both. Both prosper best, when in healthy equilibrium.

This can only be achieved, if the faculties dispose of the necessary administrative potential to conduct a flexible teaching policy, capable of adapting itself rapidly to new demands and to new ideas and changing circumstances. "The perplexity in which we find ourselves arises from our inability to adapt ourselves with sufficient rapidity to a very rapidly expanding intellectual map, and to the greatly increased importance of knowledge and technique to all human endeavour and enterprise". [1]

In view of the dynamic development of science and society, there is an ever-present danger that education will lag behind. It is by nature conservative, and to a certain extent it may and it must be so. Its function is to preserve and to pass on the knowledge and the values of previous generations; but at the same time it has a progressive function to fulfil, and consequently it ought to exist in a living relationship to science, which is concerned with contemporary problems and endeavours to find solutions to these. "We may and we must demand of science and education that they should be up-to-date, that there should be no gap between what is going on in the world and what they are occupying themselves with, and that they should take the lead and not fall behind". [2]

Consequently, it is important that the universities should be in a position to meet the demands made by scientific research at the present time, not only in view of the development of pure science but also, and equally, in order to bring about a modernization of the teaching of that science. If attention were to be confined to the university's scientific task, there would be a danger of teaching become strangulated by scientific research work. Both are indissolubly linked together and constant attention hould be paid to maintining the equilibrium between the two.

This also implies that university science should confine itself to scientific research of markedly fundamental character. If the university fails to limit itself to this, it loses not only in significance as a centre of knowledge but also as an institution of education. Even the University of Cambridge complains of the great pressure exerted by society for the unlimited acceptance of research. "Whether the rate of expansion of research can be slowed down so as to leave room for education remains to be seen.... The scientific needs of the present cannot be met from our existing universities. If they are overwhelmed by the demands – real and imaginary –

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[1] Sir Philip Morris, C.B.E., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bristol, "Higher Education of Scientists and Technologists", Universities Quarterly, 1954, vol. 8, no. 3).

[2] From the speech made by the Minister of Education on the occasion of the installation of the Royal Commission for the Reorganization of Higher Education in 1946.

for more technology, the time must come fairly soon when they will cease to exist as places of education."[1]

If, therefore, there is a danger for the university in too wide a conception of its scientific task, however essential this may be for itself and for society, its educational task is undergoing a steady expansion which it cannot but accept. In addition to the university education of its own students, which are arriving at its doors in unprecedented numbers, the dissemination of knowledge in society is also making increasing demands on its attention and time. For its own evolution society needs to be kept informed of the latest developments in science in order to be able to adapt itself to these. This calls for new forms of education, post-university training of certain specialists, advanced management courses and the like, refresher courses, adult education and contacts with secondary grade teaching, which should also maintain lively contacts with science.

If a country is to keep up with the pace of development in the modern world, the process of passing on and disseminating newly acquired knowledge and ideas should be speeded-up and intensified as much as possible, and one cannot wait until a new generation has been made acquainted with them via the educational system. Education cannot be left off at a given age, but should continue for everyone as long as he is actively concerned with scientific work. In America it is regarded as necessary for workers to undergo re-training every seven to eight years. It is necessary for those employed in the higher professions to be kept regularly informed of scientific developments. The time it takes for new scientific discoveries to be applied in society is becoming increasingly shorter, and a concious effort is, indeed, being made to make this time still shorter.

But all this has an unfavourable influence on the climate of the university. Scientific work and teaching require mental concentration and deep meditation, for which a peaceful academic environment is essential. The conditions for this are often lacking in the modern university. It, too, has been infected by the unrest of the age in which we live.

An improvement in the university's equipment is undoubtedly a matter of the highest importance, but by this means alone one does not acquire a system of education which will put a country in the lead in the race between the nations. Much study, consultation and a willingness to look for new ways, while preserving vital traditional values, will also be necessary, after that improvement has been brought about, before science and education will be able to fulfil their complex, preservative and evolutionary task in quiet concentration and independently of, yet in close and constant contact with, society.

H. J. Woltjer

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[1] Charles Wilson, Cambridge, "Deux ex Machina", Spectator. February 10, 1956.

CHRONICLE

INSTITUTIONS

Royal Tropical Institute

Information: The Secretary-General, 63, Mauritskade, Amsterdam-O.

The Royal Tropical Institute is an association for the assembly and study of data and the dissemination of knowledge on the tropics in the fields of culture, economics and hygiene. In accordance with its statutes, the Institute performs these functions inter alia by:
making its premises (including a museum), its laboratories, library and other facilities available for work in these fields;
conducting scientific research on its own account and encouraging other institutions and individuals to undertake similar activity; organizing and promoting lectures and courses, furthering education, publishing treatises, organizing exhibitions and supplying information, in the Netherlands and abroad.
The Institute comprises four departments, three of which carry out scientific work. These are: the Department of Tropical Hygiene and Geographic Pathology (for work in the field of medicine); the Department of Tropical Products (for work in the field of economics); and the Department of Cultural and Physical Anthropology (for work in the cultural field). The fourth department – the General Affairs Department – furnishes information in the widest sense, undertakes publicity and also deals with a great many problems regarding internal organization.
The Department of Tropical Hygiene and Geographical Pathology has sections, with laboratories, for clinical pathology with an outpatient clinic for tropical diseases, parasitology, medical entomology, microbiology and medical nutrition, in which conditions in tropical and subtropical regions are studied. This department also incorporates a laboratory for the production of yellow fever vaccine, the WHO/FAO Leptospira Reference Laboratory and the Regional Laboratory for the investigation of leptospirosis in the Netherlands.
Staff members of this department occupy chairs in universities: Professor J. W. Wolff teaches tropical hygiene at the University in Amsterdam and the Agricultural University in Wageningen; Professor N. H. Swellengrebel teaches geographical pathology and parasitology and pharmaceutical zoology at the University in Amsterdam.
Besides individual teaching at University level, a regular post-graduate course in tropical medicine and hygiene is given by the staff of the department in collaboration with the Institute for Tropical Medicine at Leyden.
The Department of Tropical Products comprises a Museum and Exhibition Section, laboratories and a Documentation Bureau. The laboratories include those for chemical and biological research and laboratories for research on samples of different soils and products, including different sorts of tropical woods.
This department has the following special chairs at the universities: University of Amsterdam: Tropical Botany – Professor C. G. G. J. van Steenis. University of Utrecht: Professor F. A. van Baren lectures on General Science of Soils, with special reference to the tropics, as professor extraordinarius. Free (Reformed) University of Amsterdam: Tropical Botany – Professor L. W. Kuilman (professor extraordinarius).
The Department of Cultural and Physical Anthropology comprises a Museum and Exhibition Section, a Sociology Section, and a Documentation and Library Section. The following members of the department's academic staff may be mentioned: Professor C. Tj. Bertling (Physical Anthropology, Acculturation Problems); Miss J. L. G. Felhoen Kraal (Caribbean Area); Doctorandus R. L. Mellema (Eastern Languages and Islam) and Dr. J. Kunst (Ethno-Musicology).
The Department has special chairs at the University of Amsterdam as follows: History and Development of Bahasa Indonesia – Professor C. C. Berg; Cultures and their Development in South-East Asia – Professor C. Tj. Bertling; Ethno-Musicology – Dr. J. Kunst; Physical Anthropology – Professor R. A. M. Bergman; Eastern Economy – Professor G. H. van der Kolff.
The General Affairs Department consists of a General Information and Public Relations Section, a section for Educational Affairs and Lectures, a Central Library, a General Courses and Translations Bureau, a Photography Bureau, a Technical Section, responsible for the upkeep of the building and the acquisition of all technical supplies, and, finally, a Bookkeeping and Accounting Section.

INTERNATIONAL COURSES

(for basic data on each course, see last pages of this Bulletin)

1958 Summer Session of the Netherlands Universities

to be held at the Agricultural University of Wageningen

Each year the Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Co-operation organizes a summer session of the combined Netherlands universities, which is held alternately in one of the university towns. This year's course will be held from July 15 to 31 at Wageningen, the seat of the country's agricultural university. These summer courses deal with the general subject of "Trends in Modern Civilization", a different aspect of this subject being selected each year. The theme chosen for the 1958 session will be "Urban and Rural Relations". Urban and rural relations have been one of the dominant factors in world history from earliest times. There is no field of human activity in which these relations have not made themselves felt.

The town and the countryside have often confronted each other as opposing forces. Yet they have also combined together to determine the character and strength of the nations which have played a role in world events. Town and countryside are also concepts indicative of different types of civilization. Our present-day civilization originated in the towns and the present cultural trend is for urban civilization to expand and to penetrate into the surrounding countryside. This process gives rise to far-reaching changes in the lives of human beings and the problems of adaptation to these new modes of living call for a scientific solution. The spread of Western civilization throughout the world can also be seen as the expansion of an urban culture. Although urban institutions were developed in Asia in early times, they have never acquired the rational and technical character typical of modern Western civilization. The problems ensuing from the expansion of this type of civilization in the rest of the world demand our closest attention at the present juncture and will determine the future in many respects.

The programme of lectures and discussions will include the following subjects:

General problems: town and country in Europe before 1914; the town in Asian history; cities and city development in the U.S.; the town in Latin America; town and country in the non-western world.

Problems of the Netherlands: sociographical description of town and country; local authorities; urbanization of the human being; the countryside and the culture of cities; town and country in Dutch art; urban and rural religion; Dutch agriculture: its economic structure and problems; industrialization of agricultural areas; town and country planning; the architecture of the town; the architecture of the village. There will be excursions, and certificates will be awarded to students who attend the entire session.

International Course in Hydraulic Engineering

Observations by a participant in the current course.

The International Course in Hydraulic Engineering that was announced in the first issue of this Bulletin has been launched according to plan and is now well on its way to success. As the first weeks passed, the participants from about 20 countries got to know each other very rapidly. An amazing group spirit developed among these 44 engineers of all ranks, ages and origins, who apparently had little in common but their intention of acquiring some special knowledge from a few Dutch masters.

The secret of this excellent understanding and unity – which makes us discover almost as many things on the human plane as we find on the plane of hydraulic science – may lie in the great challenge it has been to all, masters and students, to get the utmost out of the eleven months spent in Delft, right from the very beginning.

Before assembling applications for the Course, NUFFIC had stated that it would be possible for every student to choose a programme of study which would be of most use to him. This participation by the students in the very composition of the programme revealed many new possibilities in the old continental system of teaching.

Natural difficulties – such as lack of fluency in English, the need of some participants for "refresher" tuition, a new system of units and symbols – have always been dealt with collectively and with the help of professors. These have encouraged us to submit our suggestions, criticisms and particular wishes, which are being systematically collected by a committee we have formed.

For this purpose, and for the future exchange of technical and personal information, we have organized ourselves into an "International Society of Hydraulic Engineers" located in Delft under the presidency of Professor J. Th. Thijsse. The name of the Society is the result of a competition, the prize – a small globe – being awarded to a participant from Israël. Another competition, for the choice of an emblem, was won by our colleague from Finland.

The Committee is composed of representatives of the main groups in which all participants can be placed: Anglo-Saxons (6), Miscellaneous Europeans (7), Near Easterners (7), Pakistanis (10), Miscellaneous Far Easterners (9), Latin Americans (5).

Most of us have come to the Netherlands in order to specialize in the solving of a few, well-defined categories of problems, either in view of Government service (irrigation, harbours, major projects) or in view of teaching. On the other hand, the course has been organized in order to open the Netherlands' experience and research facilities in hydraulics to the rest of the world. These two different purposes have, happily enough, been made to fit each other. We are now involved in a process of adjustment between an old Institution of Higher Education, rich in experience and traditions, and a young group of engineers, rich in variety and in new ideas.

The first part of the first term has been devoted, as was planned, mostly to general theory, required with a view to the study of particular conditions. Most participants have been following more lectures than the ones contained in the particular programme of their choice (Harbours, Reclamation or Rivers). But soon many of us will have to abandon our secondary interests in order to concentrate on our own special subject.

The inevitable dryness of theoretical lectures has been happily alternated with some excursions to the picturesque locations of the hydraulic wonders of Holland: the port of Rotterdam, various types of locks, the welcoming town of Sliedrecht, world centre of the dredging trade. All this has made us enjoy the pioneering work of starting our new International Course.

C. R. DE LANNOY[1])

International Course on Building

organized by the Bouwcentrum (Building Centre), Rotterdam.

There is scarcely any activity of man which has no connection with building, and many aspects of life can only develop properly if they are preceded by adequate building activity.

That is why it is always in the interest of mankind to devote the greatest possible attention to building, not only by separate consideration of the various special problems involved but also by dealing with the problem of building in its totality.

As the problems in question are very rarely studied from the point of view of their mutual relationship, the Bouwcentrum – a study and information centre for building and housing – wishes to make its methods and experience available to others by means of a special course for those concerned in this sphere of work.

The curriculum will be as follows:

FIRST PART: (duration one week)

The consecutive stages of the building process and their mutual relationship.

SECOND PART: (duration 5 weeks)

1. General preparation of building – spatial and economic.
2. Preparation of the design – functional thinking.
3. Integration of building engineering and building physics – analytical and synthetic research.
4. Preparation of actual building – industrial – organizational and labour problems –.
5. Transmission of knowledge in the building industry – documentation, information, experiment.

THIRD PART: (duration approx. 4½ months)

1. Town and village planning: principles of the planning of towns and villages, relation between the building and its location in the plan.
2. Functional study of buildings: houses-hospitals, schools, etc.
3. Research on building engineering and building physics: physical problems: a; coustics, insulation, dampproofing, etc.. use of materials: steel, wood, concrete, etc,
4. Organization of building and building site: planning of the building process, organization of the building site, administration of materials and transport, etc.
5. Organization and methods of a study and information centre for building.

International Course on Small-Scale Industries

The third International Course on Small-Scale Industries organized by the Foundation "Training Courses and Research" commenced on November 5 last. This will be the last course to be organized by the Foundation acting alone. From November 1958 onwards, the course will be organized by the Foundation and NUFFIC jointly and will be held twice a year.

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[1] Mr. de Lannoy is a Belgian participant in the Course and vice-chairman of the International Society of Hydraulic Engineers.

The present International Course is being attended by postgraduate students, coming from India, Burma, Pakistan and Greece.

During the first three months a general theoretical programme was followed by all the participants together. At the beginning of February 1958 the participants commenced work on special programmes arranged for each student individually. These special programmes cover, among other things, the setting-up of a complete enterprise in the country of the participant concerned; methods-improvement in existing factories; the setting-up of a co-operative dairy-produce factory and the setting-up of an Extension (Advisory) Service Institute for small-scale industries.

At the end of April the participants will gather in Delft for the final session of the course, during which there will be a discussion of their final reports and an interchange of experience. On April 26 the course will be brought to an end at a formal ceremony, during which diplomas will be handed out.

The Hague Academy of International Law

29th Summer session

The Hague Academy of International Law will hold its 29th session at the Peace Palace, The Hague, in the months of July and August 1958.

The Academy, which was founded in 1923 with the support of the Carnegie Endowment, provides teaching programmes at an advanced level for professors and students, magistrates, lawyers, members of diplomatic and consular services, international officials, civil servants, officers and other persons engaged in the study of international law. The lectures are given in French or English and translations are provided for both languages. Between 1947 and 1957 the sessions were composed of one teaching period of four weeks. In 1958 the Academy will revert to its pre-war system of two consecutive three-week periods, which has been made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation.

The programme for the first period, July 7 to 26, will be as follows:

Historical Development of International Law:
- India's Contribution in the Field of International Law Concepts (5 lectures) – Dr. C. J. Chacko, Professor in the University of Delhi (India).
- Decisions of International Organs as a Source of International Law (5 lectures) – Dr. A. J. P. Tammes, Professor of Public International Law at Amsterdam University.

Principles of Public International Law:
- The Responsibility of States. Some Problems (5 lectures) – Ambassador Francisco Garcia Amador, Professor in the University of Havana.
- Human Rights and International Relations (5 lectures) – Ernest Hamburger, Dean of the Faculty of Law and Political Science at the Free School of High Studies of New York.

Private International Law:
- General Course (10 lectures) – B. A. Wortley, Professor of the Faculty of Law in the University of Manchester.
- Problems of Author's Rights (5 lectures) – Plinio Bolla, former President of the Swiss Federal Tribunal.
- Personal Names in International Law (5 lectures) – W. Schatzel, Professor at Bonn University.
- Sale in Private International Law (5 lectures) – L. Frederico, Honorary Rector of Ghent University and Professor at Brussels University.

International Organization:
- The Integration of Europe (5 lectures) – Fernand Dehousse, President of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe.

The programme for the second period, August 4 to 23, will be as follows:

Historical Development of International Law:
- Co-existence and International Law (5 lectures) – Gregory Tunkin, Professor of International Law at Moscow University.
- Historical Contribution to the Theory of Contemporary International Public Law (5 lectures) – Paul Guggenheim, Professor at the Law Faculty at the Institute of Higher International Studies of Geneva.

Principles of Public International Law:
- General Course (15 lectures) – Charles Rousseau, Professor of International Law at the Law Faculty of Paris.
- Characteristics of the International Juridical Order (5 lectures) – Piero Ziccardi, Professor at Milan University.

International Tribunals and their Case-law:
- Reservations to the Acceptance of Compulsory Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (5 lectures) – Herbert W. Briggs, Professor of International Law at Cornell University, and Editor-in-chief of the American Journal of International Law.

International Organization:
- New Tendencies in International Collaboration and Organization (5 lectures) – G. L. Bassani, Professor at the Faculty of Law in the State University of Milan.

The Metamorphoses of the United Nations (5 lectures) – Jacob Robinson, former Legal Adviser of the Israel Delegation to the United Nations.

Very well qualified participants in the Academy session may submit their candidature for the Diploma Examination (applications to be submitted before April 1, 1958). This Diploma is a great distinction; in 1957 it was obtained by only 9 of the 429 participants.[1])

2nd Session of the Centre for Studies and Research in International Law and International Relations.

This Centre was established in 1957 as an organic part of the Hague Academy of International Law. The distinguishing feature of its activities will be the personal and effective participation of members in its scientific work, which is to be conducted by two Directors of Studies, one for the English and the other for the French language, each group consisting of not more than 15 scholars.

The Centre conducts advanced scientific programmes in which each participant is expected to carry out specific tasks. The 1958 Session of the Centre will last from August 25–October 5, 1958, i.e. it will follow immediately after the Academy's 29th Session.

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[1] Those attending the 1957 session were distributed over the different countries as follows: Western Europe 284, Eastern Europe 12, North America 40, Central America 6, South America 21, Africa 5, Middle East 24, Far East 24, Stateless 5 (53 different nationalities).

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS

Commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Foundation of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences and Letters

Place: Royal Tropical Institute, 63, Mauritskade, Amsterdam.

Date: 6th–9th May, 1958.

Information: Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences and Letters, 29, Kloveniersburgwal, Amsterdam. Executive Secretary and Secretary of the Jubilee Committee: M. E. 't Hart.

PROGRAMME:

May 6th: 3.15 p.m. Inaugural speech by the President of the Academy; presentation of addresses by representatives of foreign academies and other learned societies; reception.

May 7th: 10.30 a.m. Lecture by Professor H. Dooyeweerd on progressive and reactionary movements in history; presentation of the Science Department's Lorentz Medal to Professor Lars Onsager of Yale University, U.S.A., followed by a reception during which there will be an opportunity to tender congratulations to the medallist;
1 p.m. Visit of members of the Academy and foreign guests to the Academy's building, the "Trippenhuis", a historical monument dating from the 17th century.
8.30 p.m. Reception of the members of the Academy and foreign guests by the Municipality of Amsterdam in the Municipal Museum.

May 8th: Excursions to the National Park, "De Hoge Veluwe", departure from the Krasnapolsky Hotel at 10 a.m.
8.15 p.m. Concert in the "Concertgebouw", Van Baerlestraat, for the members of the Academy and guests.

May 9th: 9.30 a.m. On this day papers will be read by Professors G. E. Langemeyer, H.B.G. Casimir, H. C. Rümke, L. J. Rogier, A. Heyting and H. W. Julius on the general subject of "Certainty in Science". In the evening the Netherlands Government will offer a banquet in the Krasnapolsky Hotel to the members of the Academy, representatives of foreign academies and invited authorities.

European Academy of Allergy

Organized by the Netherlands Society of Allergy in co-operation with The Netherlands Institute of Preventive Medicine and The Netherlands Society of Occupational Medicine.
Place: Former Royal Palace, Noordeinde, The Hague.

Date: May 14–24, 1958.

Information: Dr. W. J. Quarles van Ufford, 17, Emmalaan, Utrecht.

Programme: This is a course and symposium. The following topics will be dealt with: 1) Allergy and allergic symptoms; allergic examination. 2) Occupational allergy. 3) Anti-allergic therapy; preventive measures; social consequences.
Speakers from 12 European countries have already promised their co-operation. Presidents of the meetings are Prof. Dr. H. A. E. van Dishoeck of Leyden, Prof. Dr. J. H. W. Mali of Nymegen and Dr. D. A. Williams of Cardiff. In the mornings there will be lectures, communications, demonstrations and discussions in small meetings. In the afternoons excursions will be made to several Dutch factories.
The text of the lectures will be published in extenso before the symposium opens. The communications and discussions will be published in Acta Allergologica.

A ladies committee will arrange for the reception and entertainment of ladies accompanying the participants.

Seventh International Mechanical Engineering Congress

to be held under the patronage of H.R.H. the Prince of the Netherlands.

Place: Scheveningen (The Hague).

Date: June 2–6, 1958.

Information: Metal Industries Union, 13, Nassaulaan, The Hague.

Programme: The Metal Industries Union in the Hague, which is organizing this congress, has broken away from the contestable tradition at congresses of arranging for as many speakers as possible. Only nine reports have been included on the programme of the congress which signifies a drastic limitation of the time to be spent listening to the delivery of papers. The seventh congress will be concerned with an exchange of technical and scientific data closely bound up with manufacturing methods in the metal industry. The subjects chosen for this purpose and the method of handling them will have a predominantly technical and economic bias; the three main themes will be 1) The industrialist and the choice of his raw materials; 2) The mechanical industries and their suppliers of unfinished parts; 3*a*) The net cost price; 3*b*) Practical examples of the determination of the optimum size of units of production.

Third "Acta Endocrinologica" Congress

Place: Academical Hospital, Leyden.

Date: June 16 to 20, 1958.

Information: Dr. A. A. H. Kassenaar, P.O. Box 131, Leyden.

Programme: 1) Mechanism of hormone action; 2) The effect of long-term treatment of endocrine disease; 3) Regulation of production of hormones.

Meeting of the First Commission of the International Institute of Refrigeration

Place: Technological University, Delft.

Date: June 17 to 21, 1958.

Information: H. Lebesque, Laboratorium voor Technische Fysica (Technical Physics Laboratory), Mijnbouwplein, Delft.

Programme: This meeting will be held prior to the international conference on low temperature physics at Leyden, June 23–28. The low temperature subjects to be treated at both meetings have been divided; the Delft meeting will cover the following subjects of either technical or purely scientific character: *a*) mechanical and electrical properties of solids (such as the influence of structural defects and contaminations); *b*) thermo-electric power; *c*) thermometry; *d*) transport properties; *e*) liquefaction. The chairman of the organizing committee is Prof. A. van Itterbeek, and the secretary H. Lebesque.

Sixth International Conference on Low Temperature

Sponsored by the Society of Pure and Applied Physics and by the University of Leyden.

Place: Kamerlingh Onnes Laboratory, Leyden.

Date: June 23 to 28, 1958.

Information: Dr. J. van den Handel, Kamerlingh Onnes Laboratory, 18, Nieuwsteeg, Leyden.

Programme: The conference will be held in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the first liquefaction of helium by Kamerlingh Onnes.

In the course of this half century low temperature work has developed in an extraordinary manner, and nowadays it is impossible to cover all subjects in low temperature research in one conference without making this conference of unwieldy proportions.

For this reason a choice has been made and the provisional programme now contains the following subjects:

Liquid helium; superconductivity; nuclear orientation; paramagnetism; the equation of state; transport phenomena in solids. A small number of people will be invited to give a paper on these subjects. Other members of the conference will be welcome to give a short paper, preferably on the subjects mentioned. Such papers should not exceed 10 minutes' duration.

Attention is also drawn to the conference of the First Commission of the International Institute of Refrigeration, which will take place in Delft from June 17 to June 21. Here several other aspects of low temperature work will be treated, some of which are more technical in character.

At this conference the general subjects will be: Crygenic apparatus and thermometry; disturbed crystal lattices at low temperatures; transport phenomena in liquids.

The conference report will be published as a separate issue of "Physica".

International Teletraffic Congress

Second international congress on the application of the theory of probability in telephone engineering, organized by the Netherlands, in conjunction with the Netherlands Telecommunication Industries, General Post Office (P.T.T.).

Place: Former Royal Palace, Noordeinde, The Hague.

Date: July 7–11, 1958.

Information: H. van Amstel, Centrale Directie P.T.T., 12 Kortenaerkade, The Hague.

Programme: 1. General; 2. Groups of Lines; 3. Gradings; 4. Overflow; 5. Electronic System; 6. Economics and Planning; 7. Link Systems.

Ninth Congress of the International Astronautical Federation

Place: University of Amsterdam.

Date: August 24–31, 1958.

Information: Mrs. A. F. P. Volten, NUFFIC, 27, Molenstraat, The Hague.

Programme: The first half of the congress will be devoted to administrative affairs. The opening of the plenary session will be on August 27. An excursion has been organized for August 28. August 29 and 30 will be devoted to papers and discussions. The Congress will deal with a wide range of subjects related to non-military aspects of astronautics.
The International Astronautical Federation comprises 24 national societies totalling 15,000 members. It was founded in Paris in 1950 and held its last annual congress in Barcelona.
Chairman of the I.A.F. is Andrew Haley (U.S.A.). Vice-chairmen are: Prof. T. M. Tabanera (Argentine), Dr. J. M. J. Kooy (Netherlands), Prof. Zarakienwisz (Poland), Prof. L. Sedov (Russia) and A. Hjerstrand (Sweden).

Ninth International Congress of Surveyors

organized by the Netherlands Federation of Surveyors for the International Federation of Surveyors.

Place: Scheveningen and Delft.

Date: August 28–September 4, 1958.

Information: Ninth International Congress of Surveyors, 4, Kanaalweg, Delft.

Programme: Meetings of technical commissions: Technical dictionary; Cadastre and rural reallotment; Instruments and methods-photogrammetry-cartography; Town planning – Reconstruction – Urban reallotment; Junior surveyors; Professional activities and emoluments – Professional training and education.
There will be official receptions and excursions. Provision has been made for a ladies' programme.

First International Congress on Coal Petrology

Place: Heerlen, Netherlands.

Date: September 10–13, 1958.

Information: Secretary, First International Congress on Coal Petrology. Geologisches Landesamt Nordrhein-Westfalen, Philadelphiastr. 156II, Erefeld, Germany.

Programme: This Congress precedes the Fourth International Congress on Carboniferous Stratigraphy and Geology (see below in this section). The Congress will deal with Coal Petrology (scientific results); Applied Coal Petrology; Applied Carboniferous Coal Sporology.

Fourth International Congress on Carboniferous Stratigraphy and Geology

Organized by the General Committee for the Carboniferous Congresses under the auspices of the Geological Foundation in the Netherlands.

Place: Heerlen.

Date: September 15–20, 1958.

Information: Secretariat of the Fourth International Congress etc., Geologisch Bureau, 86–88, Akerstraat, Heerlen.

Programme: (provisional) The congress will include a colloquim on stratigraphic nomenclature. Papers will be read, and general lectures will be given on: stratigraphy and paleobotany; stratigraphy and paleozoology; stratigraphy and paleogeography; carboniferous palynology; sedimentology of carboniferous rocks; coal genesis; sedementological phenomena regarding carboniferous rivers; applied geology in general; applied geology in recent exploration in the Netherlands; coal petrology.
The congress will be preceded and followed by excursions to Belgian and German carboniferous exposures, tertiary lignites in Western Germany and quaternary peatbogs in the Netherlands.

Fifth Congress on Differential Anthropology

Organized by the International Bureau of Differential Anthropology.

Place: Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam.

Date: September 21–25, 1958.

Information: The Secretary of the Congress, Dr. A. J. van Bork-Feltkamp, Royal Tropical Institute, 2a, Linnaeusstraat, Amsterdam.

Programme: The theme of the congress will be the application of differential anthropology to work, sports and military service.

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

The Municipal Museum of Ethnology at Rotterdam

History

The museum was founded in 1883 and has since occupied the building of the former Royal Netherlands Yachting Club, facing the river. Its foundation was made possible by grants and loans of ethnographical collections from various institutes and private persons among whom special mention should be made of Dr. E. van Rijckevorsel and the Netherlands Missionary Society.

The museum was opened to the public on May 1, 1885. Upto 1940 activities were limited largely to the display in the exhibition galleries of practically the whole collection, which originated for the most part from the former Netherlands-Indies.

After the war Dr. S. Hofstra, who had been appointed director in 1937, prepared the ground for a complete re-organization. The African and Asiatic collections were increased. The greater part of the museum collection was deposited in a few storerooms in order to introduce a more modern method of display. Since 1949, with the appointment of the present director, Dr. C. Nooteboom, this policy has been continued with emphasis on the informative aspect generally.

Collections

Of the geographical areas represented in the collection, Indonesia initially outbalanced all the others. In order to achieve a more satisfactory distribution, acquisitions have been sought mainly from other areas since the war. From 1949 to the present the museum's total collection has increased from 31,000 to approximately 55,000 specimens.

Outstanding in the collection generally is the great number and variety of textiles and weaving equipment.

Mention should also be made of the following:

Indonesia:
textiles generally, Sumba textiles in particular; the museum has also long been known for its excellent collection of Indonesian ships' models.

Asia:
Tibetan bronzes, Buddhist statues, Chinese sculptured rhinoceros horns, Japanese "ikat" textiles.

New-Guinea:
Asmat wood-sculpture; a number of korwars, containing skulls.

America:
pre-Columbian jade and jadeite objects, some good Eskimo materials, a leather blanket from Terra del Fuego.

Africa:
a collection of North-African prehistoric materials.

Activities

Since the end of the war, in the climate of the changing attitude toward museums generally, activities have increased considerably. The emphasis has shifted from the task of preserving valuable objects to that of service, especially in the field of scientific information and education. The academic staff has been increased from two to five.

Exhibitions have been held more frequently, especially during the last few years, as is shown below:

1954 Colour and Design on Exotic Textiles.
1955 Eskimo Life; Three Desert Peoples.
1956 Indians of the Plains; Troglodytes, Storey-builders and Nomads; Modern Chinese Arts and Crafts.
1957 Pre-Columbian Art; African Dancing; Means of Living in New-Guinea.

Recent publications:

C. Nooteboom, Trois problèmes d'ethnologie maritime.
C. Nooteboom, Negerkunst (Negro Art).
P. Paris, Esquisse d'une ethnographie navale des peuples annamites.
H. J. van der Sleesen-Dolk, Une collection ethnographique des Ababdes et des Bicharins dans le Museum voor Land- en Volkenkunde.
L. Audemard, Les jonques chinoises, Tome I Histoire de la jonque.

With regard to its task as an educational institute, the museum takes the view that it should regularly offer a number of well-defined subjects lending themselves to communication by visual means. To this purpose subject-units are being built up, each consisting of a thematic exhibition, a set of photographs and slides, if possible, a film and a documentary file for lecturing purposes. The file also supplies the material for a popular pamphlet on the subject, to be published by the museum.

The public's interest in this museum of ethnology has been growing steadily during the last few years. The number of visitors has increased from approximately 20,000 a year in 1950 to 68,000 in 1956.

For information, correspondence can be addressed to: Museum voor Land- en Volkenkunde, 25, Willemskade, Rotterdam.

GUEST LECTURES AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS

U.S. Fulbright Lecturers and Research Scholars in the Netherlands

Academic year 1957–1958.

R. BYRON BIRD, Associate Professor of Chemical Engineering University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisc. – To lecture in Engineering at the Technological University at Delft.

GEORGE W. COCHRAN, Research Professor of Plant Pathology, Dept. of Botany and Plant Pathology, Utah State Agricultural Coll., Logan, Utah – To lecture in Plant Pathology at the Agricultural University at Wageningen.

EDWARD W. COMINGS, Head, School of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering and Prof. of Chemical Engineering, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. – To lecture in Engineering at the Technological University at Delft.

FREDERICK B. DAVIS, Professor of Education, Director of Educational Clinic, Hunter College, New York – To lecture in Educational Psychology, at the University of Amsterdam and the State University at Utrecht.

VICTOR EHRLICH, Associate Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures, Far Eastern and Slavic Dept., University of Washington, Seattle 5, Wash. – To lecture in Russian Literature at the State University at Leyden.

RONALD FREEDMAN, Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Michigan, and Research Associate, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan – To lecture in Sociology at the University of Amsterdam.

JOHN L. GAMMEL, Staff Member, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico – To lecture in Nuclear Physics and Quantum Mechanics at the State University at Utrecht.

MELVILLE S. GREEN, Physicist, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D.C. – To conduct research in Physics at the State University at Utrecht.

HERBERT A. GOLD, Lecturer and Assistant Plant Pathologist, University of California, Berkeley 4, Calif. – To conduct research in Plant Pathology at Agricultural University at Wageningen.

ALFRED KADUSHIN, Associate Professor, School of Social Work, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisc. – To lecture in the field of Social Work at the Central Institute for Christian Social Work, Groningen.

LEWIS LEARY, Professor of English, Columbia University, New York 27, N.Y. – To lecture in American Studies at the University of Amsterdam.

ROBERT H. MATHEWSON, Professor of Education, The College of the City of New York, New York – To lecture in Teacher Education at the University of Amsterdam.

DAVID O. MOBERG, Associate Professor of Sociology, Chairman Dept. of Social Sciences, Bethel College, St. Paul 1, Minnesota – To lecture in Sociology at the State University at Groningen.

GEORGE D. MOSTOW, Associate Professor of Mathematics, Johns Hopkins University, and Member Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey – To conduct research in Mathematics at the State University at Utrecht.

JOSEPH W. MCGUIRE, Associate Professor of Business Economics, College of Business Administration, University of Washington, Seattle 5, Wash. – To lecture in Economics at the Netherlands School of Economics at Rotterdam.

LOTTE B. PHILIP, Jewelry designer, Independent Research in Art History – To conduct research in Fine Arts at the State University at Utrecht.

RICHARD H. POPKIN, Associate Professor of Philosophy, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa – To conduct research in Philosophy at the State University at Utrecht.

PHILIP TAIETZ, Associate Professor of Rural Sociology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York – To conduct research in Rural Sociology at the Agricultural University, Wageningen.

AMRY VANDENBOSCH, Associate Professor of Political Science, Head Dept. Political Science, University of Kentucky, Lexington Ky. – To lecture in Political Science at the State University at Leyden.

EDWARD R. WEISMILLER, Associate Professor of English, Pomona College, Claremont, California – To lecture in English and American Literature at the State University at Leyden.

PAUL J. ZWERMAN, Associate Professor of Soil Conservation, Dept. of Agronomy, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York – To conduct research in Agronomy at the Agricultural University, Wageningen.

Netherlands Lecturers and Research Scholars in the United States

Travelling with the Aid of the United States Educational Foundation.

Academic year 1957–1958.

DR. JOHAN A. BIGOT of the University of Amsterdam (Organic Chemistry) – To conduct research at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

JOSUA BRUYN, of the History of Art Institute of the State University at Utrecht – To conduct research at New York University, New York, and Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

DR. E. G. D. COHEN, of the University of Amsterdam (Theoretical Physics) – To conduct research at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

IR. LEO C. A. CORSTEN, of Agricultural University at Wageningen (Mathematical Statistics) – To conduct research at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C.

DR. EGBERT DE BOER, of the Netherlands Organization for Pure Sicentific Research (physics) – To lecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

DR. DAVID DE WIED, of the State University at Groningen (Endocrinology) – To conduct research at the University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. JEANETTE DONKER-VOET, of the State University at Utrecht (Veterinary Science) – To conduct research at the Michigan State University of Agriculture and Applied Science, East Lansing, Mich.

JAN DRENTH, of the State University at Groningen (Chemistry) – To conduct research at Columbia University, New York N.Y.

DR. WIENDELT DRENTH, of the State University at Groningen (Physical Organic Chemistry) – To conduct research at the University of California, Los Angeles, Cal.

DR. DANIEL DRESDEN, of the Biocides Research Laboratory, Utrecht (Insect Toxicology) – To lecture at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.

DR. PIETER DULLEMEIJER, of the State University at Leyden (Biology) – To conduct research at the University of California, Los Angeles, or San Diego.

WIETZE EIZENGA, of the Netherlands School of Economics at Rotterdam (Economics) – To conduct research at the University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

DR. HENDRIK F. HAMEKA, of the University of Rome (Chemistry) – To conduct research at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MATHILDA J. JANSEN, of the University of Amsterdam (Social Work) – To conduct research at the University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware.

DR. HENDRIK S. JANSZ, of the Medical Biological Laboratory of the National Defence Research Council T.N.O. (Biochemistry) to conduct research at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

DR. JACOBUS M. KAPER, of the State University at Leyden (Biochemistry) – To conduct research at the University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

DR. LEONARDUS H. TH. RIETJENS, of the Royal Naval Institute, Den Helder (Nuclear Physics) – To conduct research at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

NICOLAAS C. ROL, (Chemistry) – To conduct research at Cornell University Ithaca, N.Y.

PROFESSOR DR. M. G. RUTTEN, of the State University at Utrecht (Physical Geology) – To lecture at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

DR. CAREL C. VAN DE WATERING, of the State University at Utrecht (Veterinary Science) – To lecture at the New York State Veterinary College of Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

DR. J. F. G. M. WINTERMANS, of the Agricultural University at Wageningen (Plant Physiology) – To conduct research at Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.

DR. LODEWIJK WOLTJER, of the State University at Leyden – To conduct research in astronomy at Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago, Williamsbay, Wisconsin.

DR. FILIPPUS J. ZEELEN, of the State University at Leyden (Organic Chemistry) – To conduct research at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS

Medicine

BLAD, KUNOBOR OTTOMAR HUMPHREY. *Klinisch-chirurgische studie over cystennieren;* (Clinical and surgical Study of Polycystic Disease of the Kidney). Apeldoorn, 1957.
With a summary in English.
State University at Utrecht.

BOEKELMAN, MARIA THERESIA. *Diaferometrische gasstofwisselingsbepalingen bij verschillende groepen zuigelingen;* (Diaferometric Determination of Respiratory Metabolism in Various Groups of Babies). Groningen, 1957.
With a summary in English.
State University at Groningen.

COLLISTER, RUBY MAY. *Collateral Circulation in Stenosis of the Great Vessels.* Leyden, 1957.
With a summary in French and Dutch.
State University at Leyden.

DIJKHUIZEN, ROELF. *Experimentele niertuberculose. Een onderzoek over de behandeling van niertuberculose bij konijnen met dihydrostreptomycine en paraaminosalicylzuur;* (Experimental Tuberculosis of the Kidney. An inquiry into the treatment of tuberculosis of the kidney in rabbits with dihydrostreptomycine and paraaminocylic acid). Sliedrecht, 1957.
With a summary in English, French and German.
Municipal University of Amsterdam.

HAMERSMA, HERMANUS. *The Caloric Test. A nystagmographical study.* Bergen op Zoom, 1957.
With a summary in African.
Municipal University of Amsterdam.

HOOFF, ARNOLDUS VAN DEN. *Electronenmicroscopisch onderzoek ten behoeve van cytologie en histologie;* (Research with the Electronic Microscope on behalf of Cytology and Histology). The Hague, 1957.
With a summary in English.
Municipal University of Amsterdam.

KOK, GERARDUS JOANNES PETRUS CLEMENS MARIA. *Aandoeningen der luchtwegen bij recruten door adeno-virussen. Virologisch en serologisch onderzoek met behulp van de methodiek van de weefselkweek;* (Affections of the Respiratory System in Recruits due to Adeno-Viruses. Virological and serological research applying the tissue culture method). Tilburg, 1957.
With a summary in English.
Roman Catholic University at Nymegen.

KWAST, WILLEM ANTON MAURITS VAN DER. *Over de hyperplasie van de gingiva als neveneffect van het anti-epilepticum fenytoïne;* (Concerning the Hyperplasia of the Gum as a Subsidiary Effect of the Anti-epilepticum Phenytoin). Groningen, 1957.
With a summary in English, German and French.
State University at Groningen.

LIMBORGH, JAN VAN. *De ontwikkeling van de asymmetrie der gonaden bij het embryo van de eend;* (The Development of Gonadal Asymmetry in the Duck Embryo). Goes, 1957.
With a summary in English.
State University at Utrecht.

LI-FO-SJOE, EDDY. *Onderzoekingen omtrent de overdracht van antilichamen tegen kinkhoest van moeder op kind;* (Inquiries Concerning the Transfer of Antibodies for the Treatment of Whooping Cough in Mother and Child). Amsterdam, 1957.
With a summary in English.
Municipal University of Amsterdam.

MAIER, JOHAN. *De pathogenese, de diagnostiek en de behandeling van de arteriële embolie;* (The Pathogenesis, Diagnosis and Treatment of Arterial Embolism), Oss, 1957.
With a summary in English, French and German.
State University at Leyden.

MEER, HERMAN DAVID VAN DER. *Over de doofstomheid en het audiologisch aspect van hoorgebreken bij kinderen in het algemeen;* (Concerning Deaf-Mutism and the Audiological Aspect of Defects in Hearing in Children Generally). Groningen, 1957.
With a summary in English.
State University at Groningen.

MEIJNE, NICOLAAS GERARDUS. *Een experimenteel onderzoek over endotheelgroei bij nylon vaatprothesen;* (An Experimental Inquiry into Endothelial Growth in Nylon Angio-protheses). Amsterdam, 1957.
With a summary in English, French and German.
Municipal University of Amsterdam.

NANNINGA, HERMANNUS STEPHANUS. *De waarde der serum glutamaat-oxaalacetaat transaminase test bij atherosclerose van het kransslagader stelsel. Een klinische studie;* (The Value of the Serum Glutamic-oxalacetic Transaminase Test in Atherosclerotic Coronary Artery Disease. A Clinical Study). Groningen, 1957.
With a summary in English.
State University at Utrecht.

OORT, JAN. *De hypophysis cerebri bij larus ridibundus;* (The Hypophysis Cerebri in Larus Ridibundus). Assen, 1957.
State University at Leyden.

RITFELD, SEVERINUS SYKORA. *Over de niet-operatieve behandeling van het geperforeerde gastro-duodenale ulcus;* (Concerning the Non-operative Treatment of Perforatep Gastro-duodenal Ulcers). Amsterdam, 1957.
With a summary in English.
Municipal University of Amsterdam.

SCHOLTMEIJER, ROELOF JAN. *Over ablatic mammae, gecombineerd met radiotherapie;* (Simple Mastectomy and Radiotherapy). The Hague, 1957.
With a summary in English.
Municipal University of Amsterdam.

SEDEE, GIJSBERT ANTON. *Over stereo-akoesie;* (On Spatial Binaural Hearing). Utrecht, 1957.
With a summary in English.
State University at Utrecht.

STOOP, JOHAN ANTONIE. *De nucleolus en de synthese van eiwit. Een morfologisch onderzoek aan de exocriene cel van het pancreas;* (The Nucleolus and Protein Synthesis. Amorphological Study in the Exocrino Pancreatic Cell). Utrecht, 1957.
With a summary in English.
State University at Utrecht.

STUBBÉ, LAURENT THEODORE FRANÇOIS LOUIS. *Occult bloedverlies met de faeces als gevolg van het gebruik van acetylsalicylzuur;* (Loss of Occult Blood with the Faeces as a Result of the Use of Acetylsalicylic Acid). The Hague, 1957.
With a summary in English.
State University at Leyden.

(continued on page 32)

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[1] The precise translation of dissertation titles sometimes presents practically insoluble problems. Should a translated title give rise to any uncertainty, NUFFIC will gladly supply any further information desired.

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN THE NETHERLANDS

(see footnote at the end of this section)

Number of foreign students according to nationality and university, 1956-1957

Nationality	Leyden	Utrecht	Groningen	Amsterdam	Amsterdam Free Univ.
America (U.S.)	87	28	10	58	10
Austria	2	2	–	4	–
Belgium	7	8	–	4	–
Bolivia	1	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	–	2	1	2	–
Canada	1	–	–	–	1
China	–	1	–	–	–
Cuba	–	–	–	–	–
Czechoslovakia	–	–	–	–	1
Denmark	2	1	–	1	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–
England	10	1	1	5	1
Finland	–	–	–	–	–
France	1	–	–	2	–
Germany	10	10	1	29	11
Greece	1	–	1	1	–
Hungary	4	13	3	6	6
Iceland	1	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	1	–
Indonesia	96	47	12	195	49
Israel	–	4	–	7	–
Italy	3	2	1	2	–
Japan	–	–	–	–	1
Jordan	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	1	1	–	–	–
Libanon	–	–	–	–	–
Luxemburg	–	–	–	2	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	–	–	–	2	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	2	18	16	–	–
Poland	–	–	1	–	–
Russia	1	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	2	–
South Africa	8	8	12	7	12
(Surinam)	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	1	2	–	–
Switzerland	3	1	–	8	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	1	–	–
Yugoslavia	–	–	–	–	–
Stateless	4	3	–	23	3
Total	245	151	62	361	95

Nymegen	Delft	Wageningen	Rotterdam	Tilburg	Total	
					1956/57	1955/56
1	6	–	1	1	202	234
1	1	–	1	1	12	10
14	5	–	–	4	42	42
–	–	–	–	–	1	2
–	–	1	–	–	6	1
–	–	–	–	–	2	4
–	–	–	–	–	1	1
–	1	–	–	–	1	1
–	1	–	–	–	2	2
–	–	1	1	–	6	5
–	1	4	–	–	5	2
–	3	–	1	–	22	22
–	1	–	–	–	1	1
2	3	–	–	–	8	6
3	14	1	6	1	86	79
–	–	–	2	–	5	2
5	3	11	3	2	56	7
–	1	–	–	–	2	1
2	1	–	–	–	4	3
9	254	10	53	5	730	759
–	6	–	–	–	17	14
–	–	1	–	1	10	6
–	–	–	–	–	1	1
–	1	1	1	–	3	–
–	–	–	–	–	2	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	2	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	2	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	36	28
3	–	–	–	–	4	2
–	–	–	–	–	1	1
–	1	–	–	–	3	1
–	–	1	1	–	49	50
–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	3	4
–	1	–	–	–	13	15
–	–	1	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	1	–
–	1	–	–	–	1	5
3	16	2	5	1	60	61
43	321	34	75	16	1403	1381

Number of foreign students according to nationality and faculty, 1956-1957

Nationality	Theology	Law	Medicine		Science	Arts	Veterinar Science
			Medicine	Dentistry			
America (U.S.)	9	3	152	–	7	22	–
Austria	2	1	2	–	1	1	–
Belgium	–	2	13	1	2	10	1
Bolivia	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	–	1	3	–	–	–	1
Canada	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
China	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Cuba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czechoslovakia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	1	1	1	–	1	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
England	1	3	6	–	2	4	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	1	–	–	1	2	–
Germany	19	4	7	1	11	7	–
Greece	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Hungary	–	–	10	1	5	4	4
Iceland	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
India	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	10	15	157	8	68	11	1
Israel	–	–	6	–	–	–	3
Italy	–	2	4	2	–	–	–
Japan	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jordan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Libanon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luxemburg	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	33	1	–	–	1
Poland	–	–	2	–	–	2	–
Russia	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
South Africa	9	3	9	2	3	13	–
(Surinam)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	2	–	–	–	1
Switzerland	1	–	4	–	1	3	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Yugoslavia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stateless	1	5	7	–	8	4	–
Total	55	41	425	17	116	88	12

Joint Faculties of Arts and Law and/or Economics *(Social Sciences)*	Joint Faculties of Sciences and Arts *(Geography, Psychology)*	Joint Faculties of Arts and Sciences and/or Medicine *(Psychology)*	Joint Faculties of Arts and Sciences and/or Medicine *(Pedagogy)*	Technical Science	Agricultural Science	Economics	Political and Social Science	Total	
								1956/57	1955/56
1	–	–	–	6	–	1	1	202	234
–	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	12	10
2	–	1	1	5	–	4	–	42	42
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2
–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	6	5
–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	5	2
1	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	22	22
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	8	6
2	2	3	–	14	1	9	6	86	79
–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	5	2
4	4	1	–	3	11	7	2	56	7
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	3
17	2	22	–	254	10	119	36	730	759
–	–	–	1	6	–	1	–	17	14
1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	10	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	3	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	1
1	–	2	4	–	1	2	–	49	50
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4
–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	13	15
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	5
1	–	4	–	16	2	8	4	60	61
31	8	35	6	321	34	162	52	1403	1381

Number of foreign students according to faculty and university, 1956-1957

Faculties	Leyden		Utrecht		Groningen		Amsterdam		Amsterdam Free Univ.	
	1956/57	1955/56	1956/57	1955/56	1956/57	1955/56	1956/57	1955/56	1956/57	1955/5
Theology	5	2	9	18	2	2	4	5	34	34
Law	23	19	1	3	–	–	10	7	4	4
Medicine:										
Medicine	138	151	62	55	43	43	154	178	10	7
Dentistry	–	–	13	15	4	3	–	–	–	–
Science	33	43	18	13	7	2	56	51	2	2
Arts	23	27	17	11	2	1	28	31	4	5
Veterinary Science .	–	–	12	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Joint Faculties of Arts and Law and/or Economics *(Social Sciences)*.	11	17	6	5	3	2	–	–	1	2
Joint Faculties of Sciences and Arts *(Geography, Psychology)*	–	–	4	2	–	–	4	4	–	–
Joint Faculties of Arts and Sciences and/or Medicine *(Psychology)* . .	12	13	5	2	–	–	11	10	4	4
Joint Faculties of Arts and Sciences and/or Medicine *(Pedagogy)* . . .	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Technical Science .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agricultural Science	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economics	–	–	–	–	1	2	42	47	34	25
Political and Social Science	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	57	1	–
Total 1956/57 . . .	245		151		62		361		95	
Total 1955/56 . . .		272		133		55		390		83

Notes on the statistics concerning the number of foreign students in the Netherlands during the academic session 1956/1957

a. These statistics obtained from the Central Government Bureau of Statistics refer to normal university education. As the readers of this bulletin will be aware, teaching at the graduate level is done in addition at institutions which have been called into existence for international teaching, such institutions as the International Training Centre for Aerial Survey, the Institute of Social Studies, the International Course in Hydraulic Engineering, the International Course on Small-Scale Industries, two agricultural courses and a course in international law.

Accordingly the statistics now published do not afford a complete picture of the study being carried on at the academic level by foreign students in the Netherlands. In our next issue we hope to give some particulars concerning the number of students attending these international courses.

b. The language factor naturally plays an important role in foreign students' studies in the Netherlands. But for a few exceptions, the great majority of foreign students come from countries where

Nymegen		Delft		Wageningen		Rotterdam		Tilburg		Total	
1956/57	1955/56	1956/57	1955/56	1956/57	1955/56	1956/57	1955/56	1956/57	1955/56	1956/57	1955/56
1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	63
3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	34
18	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	425	443
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	116	111
14	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	88	85
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	9
4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	31	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	6
3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
–	–	321	314	–	–	–	–	–	–	321	314
–	–	–	–	34	20	–	–	–	–	34	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	75	71	10	14	162	159
–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	59
43	29	321	314	34	20	75	71	16	14	1403	1381

many people speak Dutch or a language closely related or, at least, bearing some relation to it; for instance, from Indonesia, Belgium, South Africa and Germany.
This does not apply to the groups of students coming from the United States of North America and Norway. In both these groups the large majority is made up of medical students. The chief reason for this lies in the fact that certain difficulties are put in the way of those wishing to study medicine in the countries concerned, which difficulties are not encountered in the Netherlands.
The increase in the number of Hungarian students is associated with the fact that the Hungarian refugees who settled in the Netherlands during the past year included a number of students who are continuing their studies in our country.

c. No great change is to be noticed in the total number of foreigners studying at Netherlands universities and institutes of higher education during the past few years. Their number comes to approximately 5% of the total number of students.

d. In the above statistics the reader will notice three "Joint Faculties". The existence of these combined faculties is explained by the opportunity they offer at certain universities for the holding of examinations in the subjects printed in italics.

(continued from page 25)

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SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS, TENABLE IN THE NETHERLANDS 1)

Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Co-operation

27, Molenstraat, The Hague.

a. Scholarships for study at the Institute of Social Studies; *b.* Fellowships for study at the Institute of Social Studies; *c.* A limited number of other scholarships and fellowships.

1. *a.* Social Sciences (Two-Year Course),
   b. Public Administration,
   c. Unrestricted.
2. *a–b.* Institute of Social Studies, The Hague,
   c. The Netherlands.
3. Available to nationals of *all countries;* candidates must have for *a.* M.A. degree in social sciences, or its equivalent; for *b.* graduate (or equivalent) intellectual standard at and preferably some years of experience at middle or higher level of the public service; for *c.* advanced graduate status.
4. *a.* Fl 6080 (Two-Year Course in the Social Sciences),
   b. Fl. 2100 (Six-Month Course in Public Administration),
   c. Unspecified.
5. *a.* 16 months; *b.* 6 months; *c.* unspecified.
6. Unspecified[2].
7. *a–b.* The Rector, Institute of Social Studies, 27, Molenstraat, The Hague: *a.* by 30 June; *b.* by 15 October; *c.* Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Co-operation, 27, Molenstraat, The Hague.

Government of the Netherlands

Ministry of Education, Arts and Science, The Hague.
Exchange Scholarships of the Netherlands.
Netherlands-Belgian Cultural Convention.

1. Unrestricted.
2. Netherlands.
3. Available to *Belgian* nationals; must have university degree or have completed several years' higher study.
4. Fl. 250 per month plus tuition.
5. 1 to 6 months[1].
6. The Convention provides for exchanges of approx. 90 months; number awarded depends on the duration of each scholarship[2].
7. Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, Brussels, Belgium, in May.

Government of the Netherlands

Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences, The Hague.
Exchange Scholarships of the Netherlands.

a. Anglo-Dutch Cultural Convention.
b. Netherlands-French Cultural Convention.

1. Unrestricted.
2. Netherlands.
3. Available to *a. British* nationals; must have a university degree or have completed several years' higher study; *b.* nationals of *France* who have completed several years' higher study.
4. Fl. 250 per month plus tuition.
5. *a.* 1 academic year; *b.* 1 to 6 months.
6. *a.* 5[2]; *b.* the Convention provides for exchanges of approx. 90 months; number awarded depends on the duration of each scholarship[2].
7. *a.* The Controller, Education Division, The British Council, 65 Davies Street, London, W. 1, England, by March 12;
   b. Office National des Universités et Ecoles Françaises, 95 Boulevard Raspail, Paris-6e, France, in May.

Government of the Netherlands

Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences, The Hague.
Netherlands Government Scholarships.

1. Unrestricted.
2. Netherlands.
3. Available to nationals of *a.* Australia; *b.* Austria; *c.* Canada; *d.* Denmark; *e.* Germany; *f.* Iceland; *g.* India; *h.* Israel; *i.* Norway; *j.* Spain; *k.* Sweden; *l.* Yugoslavia; must have university degree or have completed several years' higher study.
4. ± Fl. 2500 plus tuition.
5. 1 academic year.
6. *a.* 3; *b.* 2; *c.* 1; *d.* 1; *e.* 3; *f.* 1; *g.* 1; *h.* 1; *i.* 2; *j.* 1; *k.* 1; *l.* 2.
7. *Australia:* Office of Education of the Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra; *Austria:* Bundesministerium für Unterricht, Minoritenplatz 1, Vienna; *Canada:* Netherlands Embassy, Ottawa; *Denmark:* Ministry of Education, Copenhagen; *Germany:* Deutscher Akademischer Austausch-

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The figures in the margin refer to: 1: field of study; 2: where tenable; 3: conditions; 4: value; 5: duration; 6: number available; 7: address for applications.
A "1" added after the duration of the scholarship indicates that it is renewable or extendible. A "2" added after the number of scholarships available indicates that the same award will be offered for 1958–'59.

dienst, Nassestrasse 11a, Bonn; *Iceland:* Ministry of Education, Reykjavik; *India:* Ministry of Foreign Affairs, New Delhi; *Israel:* Netherlands Legation, Jerusalem; *Norway:* Kontoret for culturelt samkven med utlandet, Oslo; *Spain:* Direccion General de Relaciones Culturales, Madrid; *Sweden:* The Swedish Institute, Jungsgaten 42, Stockholm; *Yugoslavia:* Commission for Foreign Cultural Relations, Bircaninova 6, Belgrade.

Government of the Netherlands

Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences, The Hague.
Exchange Scholarships of the Netherlands.
Cultural Convention with Luxembourg.

1. Unrestricted.
2. Netherlands.
3. Available to nationals of *Luxembourg;* must have completed several years' higher study.
4. Fl. 250 per month plus tuition.
5. 1 to 3 months[1].
6. The Convention provides for exchanges of approx. 12 months; number awarded depends on the duration of each scholarship[2].
7. Ministère de l'Education Nationale, Luxembourg.

Government of the Netherlands

Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences, The Hague.
Exchange Scholarship of the Netherlands.
Cultural Convention with Italy.

1. Unrestricted.
2. Netherlands.
3. Available to nationals of *Italy*, must have university degree or have completed several years' higher study.
4. Fl. 250 per month plus tuition.
5. 8 months.
6. 3[2].
7. Direzione Generale delle Relazioni Culturali, Ministere degli Affari Esteri, Piazza Firenze 27, Rome, Italy.

Government of the Netherlands

Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences, The Hague.
Netherlands Government Scholarships.

1. Unrestricted.
2. Netherlands.
3. Available to *South African* graduates and undergraduates.
4. Fl. 2.500 plus tuition.
5. 1 academic year.
6. 10[2].
7. Genootschap Nederland-Suid-Afrika, p/a Prof. Dr. D. Pont, Waterkloofweg 266, Pretoria, South Africa.

Government of the Netherlands

Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences, The Hague.
a. Hendrik A. van Coenen Torchiana Scholarship. *b.* Edward W. Bok Scholarship. *c.* Hendrik Willem van Loon Scholarship.

1. Unrestricted.
2. Netherlands.
3. Available to nationals of U.S.A.; age preferably under 28; must have bachelor's degree; applicants in the field of medicine must have M.D. degree; some knowledge of Dutch language desirable.
4. Fl. 2.500 plus tuition.
5. 1 academic year.
6. *a.* 1[2]; *b.* 1[2]; *c.* 1[2].
7. U.S. Student Department, Institute of International Education, 1 East 67th Street, New York 21, N.Y., U.S.A. by 1 March.

Government of the Netherlands

Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences, The Hague.
Scholarships for Netherlands Summer Courses.

1. Subjects included in Dutch university summer courses.
2. Netherlands.
3. Available to nationals of *Italy* and *Spain.*
4. Fl. 400.
5. 1 month.
6. 7[2]: 3 to Italy; 4 to Spain.
7. *Italy:* Direzione Generale delle Relazioni Culturali, Ministero degli Affari Esteri, Piazza Firenze 27, Rome;
   Spain: Dirección General de Relaciones Culturales, Madrid.

Free (Reformed) University of Amsterdam

162, Keizersgracht, Amsterdam.
Scholarships.

1. Theology, philosophy, arts, medicine, law, natural sciences (chemistry, physics, mathematics, biology), social and economic sciences.
2. Netherlands: Free Reformed University of Amsterdam.
3. Available to nationals of *all countries;* must be educated to university entrance standard. Awards are to enable recipients to acquire academic knowledge based on Christian principles.

4. Maintenance, tuition and an amount for incidental expenses.
5. 1 academic year.
6. 4[2].
7. Secretary of the International Relations Committee, Vrije Universiteit te Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 166, Amsterdam, April 15.

Netherlands Organization for Pure Scientific Research

60, Lange Voorhout, The Hague.
Exchange Fellowships for Scientific Research.
1. Scientific research.
2. Netherlands.
3. Available to *French* nationals who are scientific research workers of proven ability, in exchange for similar facilities for Netherlands research workers offered by the National Council for Scientific Research in Paris.
4. Covers transportation, maintenance and research facilities.
5. Varies in individual cases.[1]
6. Unspecified[2]; as the convention between the Netherlands and the CNSR provides for exchanges of 30 months of fellowships in an academic year, number awarded depends on duration of each award.
7. Monsieur le Directeur du CNRS, 4e Bureau Echanges, 13 quai Anatole-France, Paris-7e, France.

Utrecht Observatory

2, Zonnenburg, Utrecht.
Exchange Assistantship.
1. Astronomy.
2. Netherlands: Utrecht Observatory.
3. Available, on an exchange basis, to students of theoretical or observational astrophysics in *any country*.
4. Exchange of salary.
5. Approx. 3 months.
6. 1[2].
7. Utrecht Observatory, University of Utrecht, 2, Zonnenburg, Utrecht.

Hague Academy of International Law

Peace Palace, The Hague.
Scholarships for the Academy's summer sessions, offered by various governments and by private and public institutions.
1. International law.
2. The Hague Academy of International Law.
3. Applicants' antecedents should qualify them to benefit from the tuition.
4. in 1958: Fl. 300, covering approximate expenses during the three-week session. Travelling expenses will not be refunded.
5. July – August, 1958.
6. No more than two scholarships can be awarded in respect of each country during the same year. This rule does not apply to scholarships instituted in a country for the benefit of its nationals, the award of which has been entrusted to the Curatorium of the Academy.
7. Secretariat of the Hague Academy of International Law, The Peace Palace, The Hague, before April 1.

French Institute in Amsterdam

Maison Descartes, 11, Museumplein, Amsterdam.
Donor: French Government.
Research Fellowships.
1. Unrestricted.
2. Netherlands: Maison Descartes, Amsterdam.
3. Available to *French* nationals engaged in study or research work for which documentation is available only in the Netherlands. Candidates must submit a plan of study with their applications.
4. Fl. 325.— (covers maintenance); room provided at Maison Descartes; transportation Paris-Amsterdam in certain cases.
5. 1 to 10 months, between October 1 and July 31.
6. Unspecified[2] (grants awarded are for a total of 50 months).
7. M. Henri Gouhier, professeur à la Sorbonne, 21 Boulevard Flandrin, Paris-16e, France, by May 1.

Fulbright Program

Scholarships in the Netherlands, Fulbright Agreement, U.S.A.–Netherlands.
1. Unrestricted.
2. Netherlands.
3. Available for U.S. citizens – students must have college-education at least; teachers M.A.; Lecturers Ph.D. degree.
4. *f* 538 per month + tuition (students)
f 1284 „ „ (teachers)
f 1350—*f* 1680 per month (lecturers)
Travel costs paid to and from the Netherlands.
6. Approximate figures: 20 lecturers, 30 students, 20 teachers[2].
5. Duration: 9 months (students, lecturers), 10 months (teachers).

7. For students:
Institute of International Education,
1 East 67th Street, New York 21, N.Y.
For teachers:
Office of Education,
Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Independence Avenue, Washington 25, D.C.
For lecturers:
Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D.C.

Canada Council

a. Senior Fellowships;

b. Pre-Doctor's Degree Fellowships.

1. Unrestricted.
2. Netherlands.
3. Available to residents in Canada or Canadians living abroad *a.* scholars and teachers having a well-established record in the arts, humanities or social sciences. *b.* candidates are required to hold a Master's degree or have equivalent training; the proposed study must lead to a Doctor's degree.
4. *a.* average value of $ 4000 (plus travel allowance, plus two-thirds of travel allowance for wife) – subject in the case of members of university faculties and of Government Departments and agencies to the provision by the employer of an appropriate salary allowance.
b. average value of $ 2000 plus travel allowance.
5. *a.* one year; *b.* one year[2].
6. Unspecified.
7. The Secretary, The Canada Council, 140, Wellington Street, Ottawa, Canada.
a. by December 15; *b.* by January 15.

BASIC DATA ON INTERNATIONAL COURSES OFFERED IN THE NETHERLANDS [1])

(see also the „International Courses" Section in this Bulletin)

Institute of Social Studies

Information: The Rector, Institute of Social Studies, 27, Molenstraat, The Hague.

COURSES OFFERED:

a. Two-year Course in the Social Sciences. The study of social change and economic development in the widest sense. The course leads to the degree of Master of Social Sciences.
REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION: Advanced academic standing in one of the social sciences.
NEXT COURSE STARTING: September 1958. Closing date for applications: June 30, 1958.

b. Six-Month Advanced Diploma Course in Public Administration.
REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION: Advanced academic status and preferably some years of experience in the public service.
NEXT COURSE STARTING: January 1959. Closing date for applications: October 15, 1958.

c. Six-Month Advanced Diploma Course in Economic Planning and Social Accounting.
REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION: Advanced academic status and preferably some years of experience in the public service.
NEXT COURSE STARTING: January 1959. Closing date for applications: October 15, 1958.

d. Six-Month Advanced Diploma Course in Social Welfare Policy for Low Income Countries.
REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION: Practical experience in social work, preferably at the teaching and public service level.
NEXT COURSE STARTING: September 1958. Closing date for applications: June 30, 1958.

Technological University at Delft — Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Co-operation

Information: Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Co-operation, 27, Molenstraat, The Hague.

COURSE OFFERED:

International Course in Hydraulic Engineering. Three branches of study:
1. Tidal and coastal engineering;
2. Reclamation;
3. Rivers and navigation works.

The course lasts twelve months and leads to a Diploma.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION: a degree in engineering of a recognized institution of higher learning.

NEXT COURSE STARTING: October 1958 (at Delft).

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[1] Courses are given in English only, unless otherwise mentioned.

Agricultural University at Wageningen — Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Co-operation

Information: Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Co-operation, 27, Molenstraat, The Hague.

COURSE OFFERED:

Summer course of the combined Netherlands Universities, 1958. Subject: Town and Country in the evolution of civilization.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION: Students at, or graduates of, an institute of higher education.

NEXT COURSE: July 16–August 5, 1958.

Foundation "Training Courses and Research" — Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Co-operation

Information: Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Co-operation, 27, Molenstraat, The Hague.

COURSE OFFERED:

International Course on Small-Scale Industries. Theoretical and practical training in investigating and solving the specific problems of small-scale industries, and in finding a methodology which can be applied to the establishment of new industries. Successful attendance of the course leads to a diploma.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION: B.Sc. or M.Sc. in engineering or equivalent degree of recognized universities.

NEXT COURSE: November 1958 until end of April 1959.

International Training Centre for Aerial Survey

Information: The Dean, International Training Centre for Aerial Survey, 3, Kanaalweg, Delft.

COURSES OFFERED:

a. Photogrammetry, including cartography, topography and theory of errors;

b. Photogeology;

c. Use of air photographs for soil survey and other agricultural purposes;

d. The same for forestry and other sylvicultural purposes;

e. Air photography and survey navigation.
Lectures and instruction are given in English, French or German.
Courses are adapted to individual needs, and may therefore vary from some months to two years.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION: Dependent upon the individual student's programme of study.

NEXT COURSE(S) STARTING: September and January.

Roman Catholic University at Nymegen

Information: Theological Faculty, 13, Wilhelminasingel, Nymegen.

COURSE OFFERED:

Theological Week. General Theme: "Man". Addresses on the following subjects inter alia: On the Marxist, the Existentialist, the Biblical, the Protestant and the Roman Catholic Conception of Man, and on Christian Humanism.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION: Open to university students.

NEXT COURSE: July 21–25, 1958, at Nymegen.

The Hague Academy of International Law

(Founded in 1923 with aid from the Carnegie Endowment).

Information: The Secretariat, The Hague Academy of International Law, Peace Palace, The Hague.

COURSES OFFERED:

a. 29th Summer Session, 1958. (consisting of two periods). Lectures on international law in English and French are given in both periods. At the end of the period students admitted to the course sit for an examination, which leads in the case of a pass to the award of a diploma.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION: Study and/or practical experience in international law: university professors and students, civil servants, judges, lawyers, diplomatic, consular and international officers.
NEXT COURSE: 1st period: July 7–26, 1958; 2nd period: August 4–23, 1958.

b. 2nd Session of the Centre of Studies and Research in International Law and International Relations. During this session 30 specially selected scholars will be dealing with case-studies in international law. Attendants of the course will be divided into an English-speaking and a French-speaking group, each with its own Director of Studies.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION: advanced academic degree, such as the Academy's diploma, or proof of at least three years' actual practice in international affairs.
NEXT COURSE: August 25–October 5, 1958·

Institute of Oriental Studies, Leyden

Information: The Secretary, Institute of Oriental Studies, 61, Rapenburg, Leyden.

COURSES OFFERED:

Language and culture of Indonesia and Malaya, The Arabian Countries, Japan, China.
REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION: Candidates must be qualified for university studies in their own country.

NEXT COURSES STARTING: October 1958 (duration 3 or 7 months).

International Agriculture Study Centre — Ministry of Agriculture — Agricultural University at Wageningen

Information: Director, International Agricultural Study Centre, 1, Generaal Foulkesweg, Wageningen.

COURSES OFFERED:

a. International Meeting on Methods and Programme Planning in Agricultural and Home Economics Extension. Languages: French, English, German.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION: the course is especially devised for extension officers.

NEXT COURSE: July 7–31, 1958.

b. International Seminar on Land Development for Agricultural Uses. Languages: French, English, German.
REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION: The seminar aims to attract officials who have to promote, co-ordinate and supervise land development projects in their various aspects, in their own country.

NEXT COURSE: August 25–September 12, 1958.

Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences

Information: Congress Organization Office, Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences, 3, R. J. Schimmelpennincklaan, The Hague.

COURSES OFFERED:

a. Summer Course on Dutch Language and Culture, Utrecht, 1958.
REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION: Participants must be French-speaking persons, interested in Dutch language and culture by virtue of their profession or for other reasons.
NEXT COURSE: Augustus 18 to September 6, 1958.

b. Vacation courses for Belgian teachers, Amsterdam, 1958 (organized in co-operation with the Belgian Ministry of Public Education).

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION: Participants must be engaged in teaching in Belgium.

NEXT COURSE: For secondary school teachers: July 7 to 22, 1958. For elementary school teachers: July 28 to August 12, 1958.

Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Co-operation

Information: NUFFIC, 27 Molenstraat, The Hague.

COURSE OFFERED:

"Survey of the Netherlands" — introductory courses on the Netherlands, lasting about one week. —

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION: usual requirements for university study.

NEXT COURSE: courses will be given during summer months, upon request, for groups of at least 15 students.

Bouwcentrum (Building Centre)

Information: Bouwcentrum, P.O. Box 299, Rotterdam.

COURSE OFFERED:

International Course on Building – in co-operation with the Central National Council for Applied Scientific Research in the Netherlands, TNO. The course is on the graduate level and lasts six months. Its object is to present a systematic basis for the treatment of the problems encountered in the building industry, as well as to give a number of practical methods for tackling these problems.
REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION: B.A., B.Sc. or equivalent degree of recognized universities or colleges. Applicants must, in their own countries, have a task concerned with building.
NEXT COURSE STARTING: September 1958.

CALLING ALL REGISTRARS OF INSTITUTES OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH IN ALL COUNTRIES

NUFFIC is being approached by a growing number of Dutch students and graduates desiring to continue their studies with the request for information concerning the possibilities of studying and carrying out research work in other countries.

In order to be able to deal competently with the request, NUFFIC has an immediate need of information concerning the training and research facilities available, courses and special subjects offered, requirements of admission etc., etc., from as many universities abroad as possible.

An appeal is therefore being made to all registrars of institutes of higher education and research abroad to put NUFFIC on their mailing lists so that we may receive copies of their calendars, announcements and prospectuses.

NUFFIC's address is:

NETHERLANDS UNIVERSITIES FOUNDATION FOR
INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION,

27, Molenstraat, the Hague, the Netherlands.

The following Netherlands Universities participate in the Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Co-operation:

State University at Leyden
State University at Groningen
State University at Utrecht
University of Amsterdam
Free (Reformed) University of Amsterdam
Roman Catholic University at Nymegen
Technological University at Delft
Agricultural University at Wageningen
Netherlands School of Economics at Rotterdam
Roman Catholic School of Economics at Tilburg

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